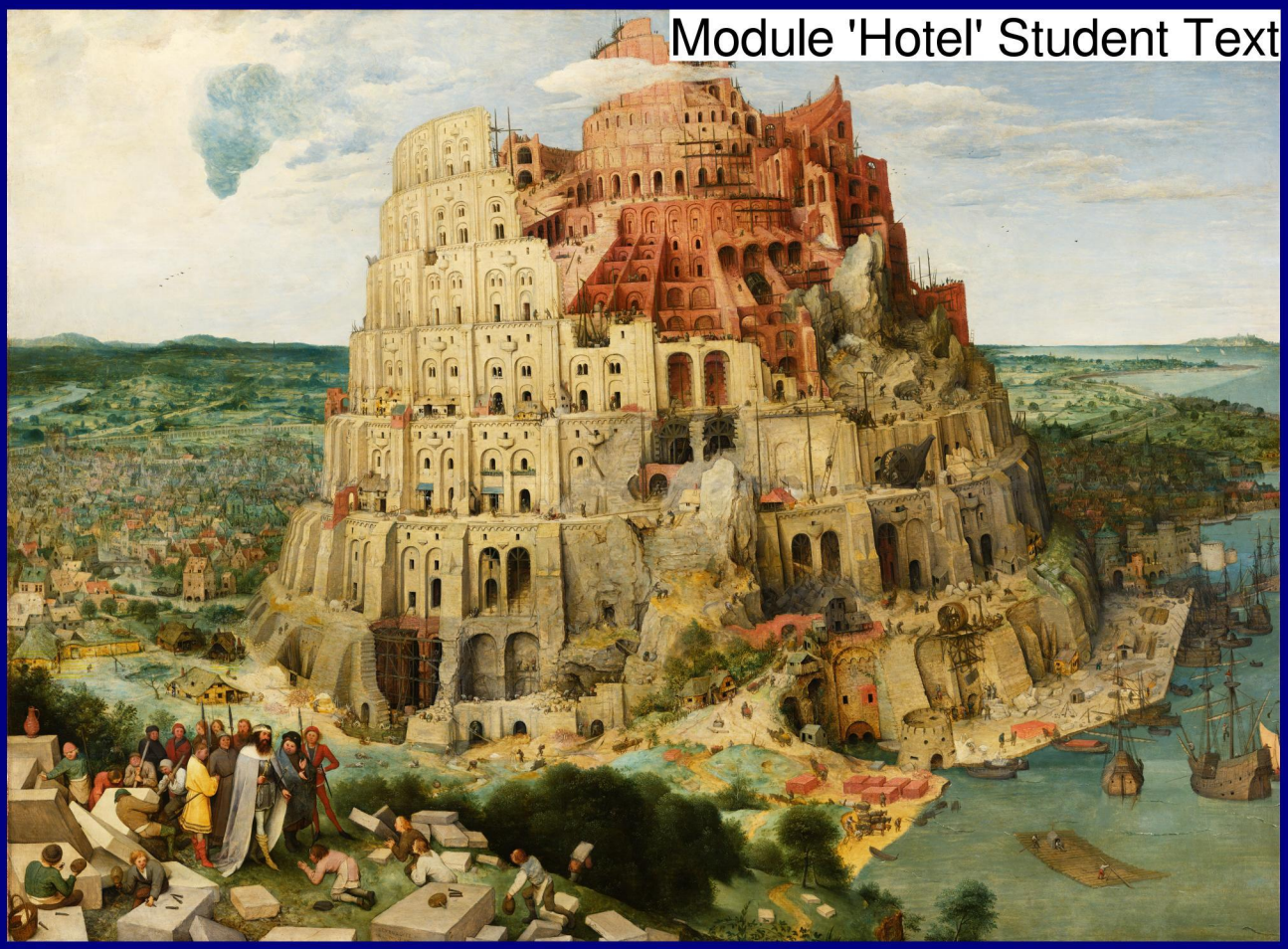
Chinese

Standard Chinese: A modular Approach



A Samurai Media FSI Course

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Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Hotel' Student Text

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1 Introduction - FSI Courses in 2016

The language courses developed by the Foreign Service Institute were mainly intended for employees of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats as well as other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas. Most of the courses were developed between 1960 and 1990 when the cold war was going on and US spies and intelligence personnel needed to acquire foreign language proficiency fast. This had a few implications on the courses. They were made for rapid language acquisition but definitely not with modern language learning methods like gamification in mind. You did not have to get the intelligence personnel motivated to learn the language, they were just ordered to do so. This makes these courses not the most entertaining language courses around. But on the other hand the FSI Courses are very well designed, with a big budget poured into them, to make you learn a language as efficient as possible. You will also find FSI courses for languages that you won't find elsewhere because they are too niche. Those languages might have other introductory courses but to go to a more advanced level, FSI courses are often the only option as a commercial course usually did not make sense.

So even today, many years after most of the FSI Courses were originally developed, they are one of the best language courses available on the market. Nowadays with more and more distractions coming into our lives, many learners prefer quick wins through courses that have gamification and other gimmicks built in. But if you are a serious learner committed to learn a language as fast and efficient as possible, FSI Courses are for you. You can always complement them with other material.

2 How to get the most out of this course

2.1 Get physical books

You can download this course including all audio material and PDF books for free from http://www.fsicourses.com. To get most out of the course however, you should consider to get the paper books for the course. This gives you a permanent physical reminder of what goal you are pursuing and motivates you to actually work with the course. If it is just a file somewhere on your computer, it is very likely that you forget about it rather quickly and get carried away by the multitude of distractions available. Furthermore a real book is perfect for note-taking which acts as a physical reminder and improves retention. It will also be a constant motivation for you, as you can literally see your progress.

2.2 Use a Spaced Repetition System

Although FSI Courses incorporate a lot of rote-learning, you should use a Spaced Repetition System (SRS) for long term retention. A SRS is a software in which you put phrases or vocabulary you want to remember in the form of Q&A pairs. The computer will ask you the question and you have to actively recall the answer. After that you will have to self-grade how good you could recall the answer. This grading will influence the scheduling of the next repetition, when the computer will ask you the same question. Those scheduling algorithms are quite sophisticated nowadays, so they won't bore you with asking a question again and again that you already know perfectly but ask it right before you would forget it.

Any SRS software will do, but one of the leading and free systems is Anki SRS. It is available for most platforms ans has a big community of users. Check out http://ankisrs.net/

3 Additional Learning Material

3.1 FSI Courses

Other books belonging to this course are:

- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 7: Society - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 8: Traveling in China - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Car' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Marriage, Birth and Death' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Personal Welfare' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Post Office and Telephone' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Restaurant' Student Text

Check out http://www.fsicourses.com to download them and find links to the paper books.

3.2 'Real World' Material

The FSI Courses give you a very good foundation for the language. You should however supplement it with everyday material. Start by doing a web-search on YouTube.com for Chinese and you will find more media than you could possibly consume.

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface iii

How to Study an Optional-Module Tape 1

Objectives for the Restaurant Module 2

Unit 1:
- Part I 4
- Part II 8
- Part III 12
- Unit Vocabulary List 16

Unit 2:
- Part I 18
- Part II 23
- Part III 28
- Unit Vocabulary List 32

Unit 3:
- Part I 34
- Part II 42
- Part III 47
- Unit Vocabulary List 49

Unit 4:
- Part I 51
- Part II 58
- Part III 62
- Unit Vocabulary List 65
- Foods 67

Objectives for the Hotel Module 71

Unit 1:
- Part I 72
- Part II 75
- Part III 77
- Part IV 79
- Unit Vocabulary List 81

Unit 2:
- Part I 83
- Part II 87
- Part III 91
- Part IV 95
- Unit Vocabulary List 97
- Things in a Hotel Room 99

Objectives for the Post Office and Telephone Module 101

Unit 1:
Part I 102
Part II 104
Part III 107
Part IV 110
Unit Vocabulary List 113

Unit 2:
Part I 115
Part II 117
Part III 119
Part IV 121
Unit Vocabulary List 123

Objectives for the Car Module 125

Unit 1:
Part I 126
Part II 130
Part III 135
Unit Vocabulary List 138

Unit 2:
Part I 140
Part II 143
Part III 147
Unit Vocabulary List 151
Parts of a Car 153

How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Hotel Module (HTL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to stay in a hotel and enjoy its services.

Before starting the Hotel Module, you should have at least completed the Money Module. The Hotel Module may, of course, be done at any later point in the course.

Specific

When you have finished this module you should be able to:

1. Ask to reserve a room. Specify whether it will be a single or double, with or without air conditioning, with or without heat.
2. Ask about room rates.
3. Understand questions about whether you want a television in your room, whether you need valuables stored, whether you want a guide.
4. Find out whether Western or Chinese food is served in the hotel restaurant.
5. Find out what hours meals are served in the hotel dining room.
6. Ask your room attendent for additional blankets or pillows.
7. Ask to have clothes laundered or cleaned.
8. Ask for tourist guidebooks.
9. Ask for the bill and settle your account.

Hotel Module, Unit 1

PART I

1. Wǒ shi Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshède.	I'm from the China Travel Service.
2. Wǒmen dào lǚguǎn qù ba.	Let's go to the hotel.
3. Wǒ gěi nín dìng le yige fángjiān.	I've reserved a room for you.
4. Qǐng nín tiányitian zhèizhāng biǎo.	Please fill out this form.
5. *Nínde xíngli dōu qǔchulai le ba?*	*Your luggage has all been picked up, I assume?*
6. *Nǐ xiān xiūxi xiūxi, děng yìhuǐr wǒ zài lái.*	*You rest a bit first and I'll come back after a little while.*
7. *yàoshi*	*key*

NOTES AFTER PART I

lǚguǎn: This word is used to refer to small inns and hotel. However, it is not used in the names of hotels.

A: Nǐ zhù lǚguǎn ma?

B: Shì, wǒ zhùzai Běijīng Fàndiàn.

qǔchulai: This is a compound verb meaning 'to fetch', 'to get', 'to pick up'.

xiūxi xiuxi: You've seen one syllable verbs reduplicated, like kànkan and děngyideng. Here you see a two syllable verb reduplicated. The effect is the same. It makes the action more tentative, casual. 'Rest a little bit'.

Peking:

A conversation between an American businessman, Mr. White (Huáitè), and the guide meeting him at Peking's Capital Airport:

F_1:	Nín shi Huáitè Xiānsheng ba.	You must be Mr. White.
M:	Shì. Nín shi _____?	That's right. You are____?
F_1:	Wǒ shi Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshède. Wǒ xìng Wáng. Nínde xíngli dōu qǔchulai le ba?	I'm from the China Travel Service. My name is Wang. Have you claimed all your baggage?
M:	Dōu qǔchulai le. Jiù zài zhèr.	I've gotten all of it. It's right here.

After clearing customs:

F_1:	Hǎo le. Wǒmen dào lǚguǎn qù ba. Wǒ gěi nín zài Běijīng Fàndiàn dìngle yíge fángjiān.	Fine. Let's go to the hotel. I've reserved a room for you at the Peking Hotel.

At the hotel:

F_2:	Qǐng nín tiányitian zhèi-zhāng biǎo. Nínde fángjiān zài jiǔlóu jiǔbáilíngsān hào. Zhèi shi nín fángjiānde yàoshi.	Please fill out this form. Your room is on the ninth floor, Number 903. Here's the key for your room.
M:	Xièxie ni.	Thank you.

At the room:

F_1:	Nín xiān xiūxi xiūxi, děng yìhuǐr wǒ zài lái.	You rest a bit first and I'll come back after a little while.
M:	Hǎo. Yìhuǐr jiàn.	Fine. See you in a little while.

NOTES AFTER PART I DIALOGUE

It is the policy in the PRC that most visitors be accompanied by a bilingual guide throughout most of their trip. The traveler is met, either by a local party representative, or by some other person responsible for his safety and travel arrangements.

PART II

8. Cāntīng yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	The dining room has Chinese food and Western food.
9. Zǎodiǎn shi cóng qīdiǎn dào jiǔdiǎn.	Breakfast is from seven to nine.
10. Zhōngfàn, wǎnfàn shi cóng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?	Lunch and dinner are from what time to what time?
11. *Nín è le ba.*	*I expect you're hungry.*
12. *Nín yàoshi yǒu shì kéyi àn diànlíng jiào wo.*	*If you have anything to talk to me about, you can press the buzzer to call me.*
13. *lóucéng fúwùtái*	*service desk for the floor*

NOTES AFTER PART II

yàoshi: 'If'. The word yàoshi is what is called a movable adverb. It can appear before or after the subject, but in any case before the verb in the sentence. This is also true of words like zuótian, míngnian.

Yàoshi tā bú qù, wǒmen yě bú qù.	If he doesn't go, we won't go either.
Nǐ yàoshi jīntian wǎnshang niàn shū, wǒmen míngtian wǎnshang qù kàn diànyǐng.	If you study tonight, we'll go to a movie tomorrow night.
Jīntian tā méi chī zǎodian.	He didn't eat breakfast today.
Wǒ míngtian bù lái shàng kè.	I'm not coming to class tomorrow.

diànlíng: 'Electric bell'. This word can refer to a buzzer or a bell.

è: 'To be hungry'. In the sentence, Nín è le ba., the state verb è occurs with the marker le for new situations. The result is a phrase meaning 'you've become hungry, I suppose' or 'you're hungry now, I suppose.' The verb indicates what the state is and the marker le indicates that the state is new.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith, a Canadian scholar, and the hotel attendant who has just taken her to her room at the Peking Hotel.

M: Shǐmìsī Nǚshì, xiànzài yǐjing qīdiǎn zhōng le. Nín è le ba. Wǒmen zhèr yǒu cāntīng.	Miss Smith, it's already seven o'clock. I expect that you're hungry. We have a dining room in this hotel.
F: Cāntīng zài jǐlóu?	What floor is the dining room on?
M: Zài yīlóu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yǒu Xīcān.	On the first floor. It has Chinese food and Western food.
F: Wǎnfàn shi cóng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?	What time is dinner? (Dinner is from what time to what time?)
M: Wǎnfàn shi cóng xiàwu liùdiǎn dào bādiǎn bàn. Zǎodiǎn shi cóng qīdiǎn dào bādiǎn bàn. Zhōngfàn shi cóng shíèrdiǎn dào xiàwu liǎngdiǎn.	Dinner is from six in the afternoon to eight-thirty. Breakfast is from seven to eight-thirty. Lunch is from twelve to two in the afternoon.
F: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie ni.	Fine. Now I see. Thank you.
M: Diànlíng zài zhèr. Yàoshi nin yǒu shì kéyi àn diànlíng jiào wǒ. Wǒ jiù zài lóucéng fúwùtái.	The buzzer is here. If you have something to ask me about you can push the buzzer to call me. I'm right at the service desk for the floor.
F: Hǎo. Xièxie ni.	Fine. Thank you.

PART III

1.	Wǒ dǎsuan dào Shànghǎi qù.	I'm planning to go to Shanghai.
2.	Qǐng ni tì wǒ dìng yige yǒu lěngfēngde fángjiān.	Please reserve an air-conditioned room for me.
3.	*Shànghǎi xiànzài yǐdìng hěn rè le ba!*	*Shanghai is certain to be very hot by now!*
4.	*fēijī piào*	*airplane ticket*
5.	*ānpai*	*to arrange for*
6.	*dǎoyóu*	*a tourist guide*
7.	*gàosu*	*to tell*

NOTES AFTER PART III

tì: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'for', in the sense of 'in place of'.

Lǐ Xiānsheng jīntian tì Wáng Xiānsheng jiāo shū.	Mr Li is teaching class for Mr. Wang today.

Shànghǎi xiànzài yǐdìng hěn rè le ba!: Notice that three adverbs precede the verb in this sentence-xiànzài, yǐdìng, hěn. The verb in this sentence, rè 'to be hot', is a state verb. The marker le indicates a new situation, a change of state: 'It has become hot'.

fēiji piào: In the Money Module you saw the word piào used to mean 'bill' or 'note'. Here it means 'ticket'.

Peking:

A conversation between an American woman and her guide.

F: Wǒ dǎsuan xiàge Xīngqīsān dào Shànghǎi qù. Qǐng ni tì wo dìng yíge fángjiān, mǎi yìzhāng fēijī piào.	Wednesday of next week I plan to go to Shanghai. Please reserve a room and buy a plane ticket for me.
M: Nǐ dǎsuan zài Shànghǎi zhù jǐtiān?	How many days are you planning to stay in Shanghai?
F: Zhù wǔtiān. Shànghǎi xiànzài yídìng hěn rè le ba. Wǒ xiǎng yào yige yǒu lěngfēngde fángjiān.	Five days. Shanghai is certainly very hot by now. I think I want an air conditioned room.
M: Hǎo.	Fine.
F: Nǐ kéyi bu keyi tì wo zài Shànghǎi ānpai yíwèi huì shuō Yīngwénde dǎoyóu?	Can you arrange a guide who speaks English for me in Shanghai?
M: Kéyi. Wǒ xiànzài jiù qù tì ni ānpai, míngtian zǎoshang gàosu ni.	Yes, I can. I'll go arrange it for you now and tell you (about it) tomorrow morning.
F: Xièxie, xièxie.	Thank you very much.

PART IV

1. Wǒ yǒu yīfu yào xǐ.	I have some clothes I'd like to get cleaned.
2. Liáng kāishuǐ gēn bīngkuàr méiyou le.	There's no more drinking water or ice cubes.
3. Wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī fàn le.	I'm very tired; I don't want to go to the cafeteria to eat.
4. *Wǒ qù ná yīzhāng càidānzi lái.*	*I'll go bring a menu.*
5. *shuǐxǐ*	*to wash, to launder*
6. *gānxǐ*	*to dry clean*
7. *jiāogěi*	*to give to*
8. *sòngdao*	*to send to*

NOTES AFTER PART IV

kāishuǐ: This can mean 'boiling water' or 'boiled water'. Liǎng kāishuǐ means 'boiled water which has been cooled'.

Wǒ bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī fàn le: the marker le used in this indicates a new situation. The speaker has changed her mind. Usually she takes her meals in the dining room, but today she doesn't want to leave her room.

shuǐxǐ: This verb means 'to wash, to launder'. But it is only used in a situation where it contrasts with gānxǐ 'to dry clean'. Usually the one syllable verb xǐ, 'to wash', is used.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith and the hotel attendant she has just rung for from her room.

M:	Shǐmìsī Nǚshì, nín yǒu shì ma?	Can I do something for you?
F:	Duì le. Wǒ yǒu yīfu yào xǐ.	Yes. I have some clothes I want cleaned.
M:	Shi shuǐxǐ háishi gānxǐ?	Is it washing or dry cleaning?
F:	Dōu shi gānxǐde.	It's just dry cleaning.
M:	Nín jiāogei wo.	You give them to me.
F:	Hǎo. Liáng kāishuǐ méiyou le. Qǐng gěi wo náyìdiǎr lái, yě qǐng ná yìdiǎr bīngkuàr.	All right. There's no more drinking water. Please bring me some and please bring some ice cubes, too.
M:	Hǎo.	All right.
F:	Jīntian wǎnshang wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī wǎnfàn. Nǐ kéyi bu keyi sōngdào wo fángjian lai.	I'm tired tonight and don't want to go to the dining room to eat dinner. Can you send it to my room?
M:	Kéyi. Wǒ jiù qù ná càidānzi lái. Kàn nǐ yào chī shénme.	Yes, I can. I'll go right away and bring a menu. And see what you want to eat.
F:	Hǎo. Xièxie.	Good. Thank you.

Vocabulary

àn	*to press*
ānpai	*to arrange for*
biǎo (yìzhāng)	form, application
bīngkuài(r) (yíge)	ice cube
càidānzi (yìzhāng)	*menu*
chī	to eat
dǎoyóu	*tourist guide*
dǎsuan	to plan to
děng yìhuǐr	*in a while*
diànlíng	*a buzzer, an electric bell*
dìng	to reserve
è	*to be hungry*
fángjiān	room
fēijī	*airplane*
gānxǐ	*to dry clean*
gàosu	*to tell*
jiào	*to call, to summon*
jiāogěi	*to give to*
kāishuǐ	boiled water (for drinking)
lèi	to be tired
lěngfēng	air conditioning
liáng	to be cool
lóucéng fúwùtái	*the service desk for the floor*
lǚguǎn	hotel, inn
ná...lái	*to bring to*
piào (yìzhāng)	*ticket*
qǔchulai	*to claim (luggage), to pick (something) up, to get (something)*
rè	*to be hot*
shuǐxǐ	*to wash, to launder*
sòngdao	*to send to, to deliver to*

tì	for, in place of
tián	to fill out
wǎnfàn	dinner, supper
xǐ	to wash
Xīcān	western food
xíngli	*baggage, luggage, suitcases*
xiūxi	*to take a rest, to relax*
yàoshi	*if*
yàoshi	*key*
yídìng	*certainly, definitely*
yīfu	clothes
yǒu shì	*to have business*
zǎodiǎn	breakfast (Peking)
Zhōngcān	Chinese food
zhōngfàn	lunch
Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshè	China Travel Agency

Hotel Module, Unit 2

PART I

1. Nǐmen yǒu kōng fángjiān ma?	Do you have any vacant rooms?
2. Nín yào dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde?	Do you want a single or a double?
3. Wǒ yào yìjiān yǒu nuǎnqide fángjiān.	I want a heated room.
4. *Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào fúwùshēng gěi ni sòngshàngqu.*	*I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you.*
5. *Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fángjiān.*	*I'll take this room, then.*
6. *cǎisède diànshì*	*color television*
7. *Nǐ chūqude shíhou qǐng gàosu wǒmen.*	*When you go out, please tell us.*

NOTES ON PART I

kōng: The adjectival verb kōng, 'to be vacant, empty' is used here to modify the noun, fángjiān, 'room'.

dānrénde / shuāngrénde: The marker de in each of these phrases indicates that they are modifying something. The modified word (fángjiān) is omitted, however.

-jiān: This is the counter for 'rooms'.

nuǎnqi: Literally this word means 'warm air'. Yǒu nuǎnqide fángjiān is 'a room which has heat'.

jiào: This is the prepositional verb 'to cause (someone to do or be something). In the sentences below, gāoxing is the adjectival verb 'to be happy', shēngqi is the adjectival verb 'to be mad'.

Tā jiào wǒ bú gāoxing.	He made me unhappy.
Tā jiào wo shēngqi.	He made me angry.
Tā jiào wǒ zuò zhèijiàn shì.	He had me do this.

-de shíhou: When this follows any verb, verb phrase or sentence, the expressions means 'when something was done'.

Niàn dàxuéde shíhou, wǒ zhùzai yíge péngyou jiā.	When I was in college, I lived at a friend's house.

cǎisè: This word refers to colors in general and is used to meaning 'colored' or 'colorful'. Yánse is used to refer specifically to one color at a time.

Taipei:

A conversation between Mr. Phillips and a desk attendent in a small Taipei hotel.

M: Nǐmen yǒu kōng fángjiān ma?	Do you have any vacant rooms?
F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào shénmeyàngde fángjiān, shi dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde?	Yes. What kind of room do want, a single or a double?
M: Wǒ yào yìjiān dānrén fángjiān.	I want one single room.
F: Hǎo. Wǔlóu 503 hào shi kōngde.	Fine. No. 503 on the fifth floor is vacant.
M: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu nuǎnqì ma?	Do you have heat(ing) here?
F: Yǒu.	Yes.
M: Yǒu diànshì ma?	Is there a television?
F: Yǒu. Shì cǎisède.	Yes. It's a color television.
M: Zhèige fángjiān duōshao qián yìtiān?	How much is this room a day?
F: Liùbǎi Táibì yìtiān.	Six hundred dollars Taibi a day.
M: Wǒ xiān kànkan zhèige fángjiān xíng bu xing?	Would it be all right if I first take a look at the room?
F: Xíng.	Yes.

(Back at the desk after seeing the room.)

M: 503 hào fángjiān hěn hǎo. Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fángjiān.	No. 503 is very nice. I'll take that room, then.
F: Qǐng ni tiányitian zhèzhāng biǎo.	Please fill out this form.
F: Zhè shi nǐ fángjiānde yàoshi. Nǐ chūqùde shíhou qǐng ni jiāogei wǒmen.	Here's the key to your room. When you go out, please give it to us.

M:	Hǎo.	All right.
F:	Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào fúwùshēng gěi ni sòngshàngqu.	I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you.
M:	Hǎo. Xièxie.	Fine. Thank you.

PART II

1.	Nǐmen fángqián zěnme suàn?	What are your rates? (How are your rates calculated?)
2.	Wǒmen xiànzài kèren bu duō.	We don't have many guests now.
3.	*méi wèntí*	*there's no problem*
4.	*chuáng*	*bed*
5.	*shěngde*	*to avoid, so (something) won't happen.*
6.	*bānlai bānqu*	*to move back and forth*
7.	*háishi*	*still*
8.	*zhào* *zhào dānrénde suàn*	*according to* *to calculate according to the single room rate*
9.	*dēng*	*to wait, wait for*
10.	*dēngjì*	*to register*

NOTES ON PART II

kèren: Literally this word means 'guests' but its translation changes depending on the context. In a hotel situation, it means '(paying) guests'. In a shopping situation, it means 'customer.

shěngde: This may translated as 'to avoid', 'lest', or 'so that (something) won't have to happen'. Here are some examples.

Wǒ xiān qù kànyikàn nèige fángzi, shěngde ni qù le.	I'll first go and look at the house, so that you won't have to go.
Nǐ wàngle mǎi niúnǎi. Wǒ tì ni qù mǎi yìpíng, shěngde nǐ zài qù le.	You forgot to buy milk. I'll go buy a bottle for you, so that you won't have to go again.
Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kéyi zìjǐ qù le, shěngde nǐ máfan.	I'm better today. I can go myself, and save you the trouble.

bānlai bānqu: The verb 'to move'(something)' is bān. The verbs lái and qù may follow it to indicate the direction in which something is moved. As directional endings, lái and qù are toneless.

zhào: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'according to'.

Zhào tāde yìsi zuò.	Do it according to his idea.
Zhào ta shuō, zhèige shìqing hěn róngyi.	According to what he says, this matter is very easy.

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk attendant in a hotel in Taiwan.

M:	Ei... Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu fángjiān ma?	Uh... May I ask, do you have any rooms?
F:	Yǒu. Nǐ yào dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde?	Yes. Do you want a single or a double?
M:	Jīntian, míngtian wǒ yào yìjiān dānrénde. Hòutian wǒ tàitai gēn háizi lái le wǒ jiù yào shuāngrénde le.	Today and tomorrow I want one single. The day after tomorrow when my wife and child have come then I'll want a double.
F:	Hǎo. Méi wèntí.	Fine. No problem.
M:	Nǐmen fángqián zěnme suàn?	What are your rates.
F:	Dānrénde qībǎi kuài Táibì yìtiān, shuāngrénde yìqiān kuài.	A single is 700 dollars Taibi a day, a double is a thousand.
M:	Háizi láile wǒ hái děi jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng.	After my child has come I'll have to add a small bed.
F:	Jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng jiā liǎngbǎi kuài.	Adding a small bed adds 200 dollars.
M:	Hǎo.	Fine.
F:	Ou, wǒmen xiànzài kèren bù duō. Nǐ jiù zhù yìjiān shuāngrénde ba. Shěngde nǐ bānlai bānqu.	Oh, we don't have many guests right now. Why don't you just take a double. That will save you the trouble of moving back and forth.
F:	Fángqián wǒ háishi zhào dānrénde suàn. Děng ni tàitai háizi lái le, zài zhào shuāngrénde suàn. Nǐ kàn zěnmeyàng?	I will still give you the single room rate. After your wife and child come, then I'll figure it according to the double rate. How about it?

M:	Hěn hǎo.	Very good.
F:	Xiànzài jiù qǐng dēngjì ba.	Now, would you please register.
M:	Hǎo.	Fine.

PART III

1. Zhèi jiù shi nide fángjiān.	This is your room.
2. Tǎnzi zài bìchúli	The blankets are here in the closet.
3. Yíge zhěntou yàoshi bú gòu gāo, wǒ zài gěi ni ná yige.	If one pillow isn't high enough, tell me and I'll get you another.
4. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwénde yóulǎn shǒucè ma?	Do you have an English tourist guidebook?
5. *lěng*	*to be cold*
6. *chōutìli*	*in the drawer*
7. *gěi...dǎ diànhuà*	*to make a telephone call*
8. *diànhuàbù*	*telephone directory*
9. *guìzhòng*	*to be valuable*
10. *bǎoguǎn*	*to safeguard*
11. *zhàngfáng*	*cashier*
12. *biéde*	*other*
13. *shìqing*	*business*

NOTES AFTER PART III

jiù shi: When the adverb jiù is used with the verb shì, it emphasizes what follows. In this usage, jiù has been translated as 'precisely', 'exactly', 'just'.

zài: This is the word for 'again' when talking about future actions. [Yòu is the word for 'again' when talking about past actions.]

Qǐng ni zài lái.	Please come again.
Bié zài shuō ba.	Don't say that again.

In the sentence ...wǒ zài gěi ni ná yige, the conversational translation 'I'll get you another' masks the true functions of zài in the sentence. A more literal translation might be 'I'll again get you one.'

yóulǎn shǒucè: 'tourist guidebook'. Yóulǎn is the verb 'to go sightseeing'. Shǒucè is the noun 'handbook'.

bìchúli / chōutìli: The word for 'closet' is bìchú. The word for 'drawer' is chōutì. The syllable -lǐ means 'inside'. It may be added to a noun in a locational phrase to allow that noun to function as a placeword and to indicate the precise location 'inside'. When used as a locational ending, -li is toneless. You'll find more about locational endings in Unit 2 of the Transportation Module.

gěi...dǎ diànhuà: The word for 'phone call' is diànhuà. The phrase 'to make a phone call' is dǎ diànhuà. To say that a phone call is made to someone in particular, use the prepositional verb gěi followed by the name, then the phrase dǎ diànhuà.

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?	Who are you calling?
Wǒ zuótian gěi mǔqin dǎ diànhuà le.	I called mother yesterday.

Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and the hotel attendant taking her to her room.

M:	Xiáojie, zhèi shi nǐde fángjiān.	Here is your room, Miss.
F:	Xièxie ni.	Thank you.
M:	Wǎnshang nǐ yàoshi lěng, bìchúli hái yǒu tǎnzi.	If you're cold at night, there are more blankets in the closet.
F:	Hǎo.	Good.
M:	Yíge zhěntou yàoshi bú gòu gāo, wǒ kéyi zài gěi ni ná yíge lái.	If one pillow isn't high enough, I can get you another one.
F:	Xièxie ni. Yíge zhěntou gòu le.	Thank you. One pillow is enough.
F:	Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwénde yóulǎn shǒucè ma?	Do you have an English tourist guidebook here?
M:	Yǒu. Jiù zài zhèlide chōutìli.	Yes. It's in the drawer here.
F:	Nǐmen zhèli yǒu kāfēitīng ma?	Do you have a coffee shop here?
M:	Yǒu, zài yīlóu. Zài cāntīng yòubian.	Yes, it's on the ground floor. It's to the right of the dining room
F:	Wǒ xiǎng gěi yige péngyou dǎ diànhuà. Zhèli yǒu diànhuàbù ma?	I'd like to call a friend on the phone. Is there a phone book here?
M:	Yǒu. Zhōngwénde, Yīngwénde dōu yǒu.	Yes. There are both a Chinese one and an English one.
F:	Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎn guèizhòngde dōngxi jiāogei shéi bǎoguǎn?	I have some valuables. Whom do I give them to for safekeeping?

M:	Jiāogei zhàngfáng bǎoguǎn.	Give it to the cashier for safekeeping.
F:	Hǎo. Xièxie ni.	All right. Thank you.
M:	Yàoshi nǐ hái yǒu biéde shìqing, jiù jiào wo.	If you have any other problems just call me.
F:	Hǎo. Xièxie ni.	Fine. Thank you.
M:	Bú kèqi.	Don't mention it.

PART IV

1. Qǐng ni gěi wǒmen suàn zhàng.	Please figure up our bill for us.
2. Nǐmen shénme shíhou líkai zhèli?	When are you leaving here?
3. Guòle shíèrdiǎn zhōng fángqián yào duō suàn yìtiān.	After 12 o'clock, I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.
4. *ān guījù*	*according to the regulations*
5. *fàngzài*	*to put (at, in on)*

NOTES ON PART IV

suàn zhàng: Suàn is the verb 'to calculate'. Zhàng is the word for 'accounts' or 'debts'.

guò: This is the verb 'to pass', either physically, as in Guòle lùkǒur, wàng yòu zǒu. 'After you've passed the intersection, go to the right.', or temporally, as in Guò jitian, zài shuō ba. 'Wait a few days, then talk about it.'

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk clerk in a hotel in Taiwan.

M: Jīntian wǒmen yào zǒu le. Qǐng ni gěi wǒmen suàn zhàng.	We're leaving today. Please figure up our bill for us.
F: Hǎo. Nǐde fángjiān shi duōshao hào?	All right. What number is your room?
M: 214 hào.	No. 214
F: Hǎo. Wǒ kànkan. En, nǐmen shi shàngge Xīngqīèr láide, dào jīntian yígòng zhù le wǔ tiān	Fine. I'll take a look. Mm, you came last Tuesday; up until today you('ve) stayed five days in all.
F: Nǐmen shì bu shi shíèrdiǎn zhōng yǐqián líkai? Ān wǒmende guīju guòle shíèrdiǎn zhōng fángqián yào duō suàn yìtiān.	Are you leaving before 12 o'clock? According to our regulations after 12 o'clock I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.
M: Wǒmende fēijī shi liǎngdiǎn zhōng. Xiànzài wǒmen yào chūqu mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxi. Nǐ kéyi tì wǒmen zhǎo yíge dìfang fàng xíngli ma?	Our plane is at 2 o'clock. Right now we want to go out to buy some things. Can you find a place for us to put our luggage?
M: Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng yǐqián yídìng lái qǔ.	I'll definitely come pick it up before 1 o'clock.
F: Méi wèntí. Nǐ jiù fàngzài zhèli ba.	No problem. Just put it here.
M: Xièxie ni. Xièxie ni.	Thank you. Thank you.

Vocabulary

àn	according to
àn guījù	*according to the regulations*
bānlái bānqù	*to move back and forth*
bǎoguǎn	*to safeguard, to put in safekeeping*
bìchú	closet, wall chest
bìchúli	in the closet
biéde	*other*
cǎisè	*color, colored*
chōuti	*drawer*
chōutìli	*in the drawer*
chuáng	*bed*
dǎ diànhuà	*to make a phone call*
dānrénfáng	single room
děng	*to wait, to wait for*
dēngjì	*to register (at a hotel, etc.)*
-de shíhou	*when*
diànhuàbù	*telephone directory*
duō	more (to be much, to be many)
fángqián	room rental fee
fàngzai	*to put (at, in, on)*
fúwùshēng	attendant
guījù	*regulation*
guìzhòng	*to be valuable*
guò	to pass
háishi	*still*
jiào	*to have someone do something, to tell someone to do something*
-jīan	(counter for rooms)
jiù shi	(used for emphasis), this IS
kèren	customer
kōng	to be empty, to be vacant
lěng	*to be cold*
líkai	to leave, to depart
méi wènti	*there's no problem*
nuǎnqì	central heating

shěngde	*lest, to avoid*
shìqing	*business matter, thing*
shuāngrénfáng	double room
sòngshangqu	*to send up*
suàn	to calculate, to figure
suàn zhàng	to settle an account
tǎnzi	blanket
wèntí	*question, problem*
yào	*to want, to take*
yào	to be necessary
yóulǎn shǒucè	sightseeing handbook, tourist guide
zài	again (used for future actions)
zhàngfáng	*cashier* (in a hotel)
zhǎo	to find
zhào	*according to*
zhěntou	pillow

THINGS IN A HOTEL ROOM

bìchú	closet
cèsuǒ	toilet
chōuti	drawer
chuáng	bed
chuángdānzi	sheets
chuānghu	window
chuānghu liánzi	window shades
diànhuà	telephone
diànhuàbù	telephone book
féizào	soap
jìngzi	mirror
lěngchījī	air conditioner
nuǎnqì	heat
tǎnzi	blanket
wèishēngjiān	bathroom (Peking)
wèishēngjǐ	toilet paper
(xǐzǎo) dà máojīn	towels
xǐzǎofáng	bathroom (Taipei)
yàoshi	key
yǐzi	chair
zhōng	clock
zhuōzi	table